

act right in front of my house in Little Village in Chicago. As of Sunday, our city had witnessed 241 shootings in 2019 so far, including two in my neighborhood in the last week.

In fact, in Chicago, five of six homicides remain unsolved, but Chicago has some of the most stringent gun laws in the U.S. What we need is Federal legislation that makes it harder to access guns.

It is our responsibility to stand up for the safety of our communities we serve. I am proud to have voted for the passage of the Bipartisan Background Checks Act moments ago. Tomorrow, we will vote to close the Charleston loophole, and I urge my Senate colleagues to advance these efforts immediately.

REQUIRE NICS TO REPORT TO ICE

(Mr. CLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I was disappointed in the passage of H.R. 8 just a few moments ago, which will do nothing to address the rash of mass shootings that have occurred across this country in recent years but will place impediments in the way of law-abiding citizens acquiring firearms and in defense of their Second Amendment rights. But I was pleased that the motion to recommit was adopted.

That motion was based on an amendment I offered in committee to require the national instant background system to report to ICE when an illegal immigrant tries to obtain a firearm in violation of current law. I was pleased that it received 220 votes.

I have drafted it as a standalone bill. I will offer it for cosponsorship. I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring the bill and ensuring those not here legally who try to purchase a gun are reported to ICE and deported before they commit additional crimes.

YOUTH ACTIVISM AGAINST GUN VIOLENCE

(Mrs. MURPHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam Speaker, Newtown, Charleston, San Bernardino, my hometown of Orlando, Vegas, Parkland: Young Americans have grown up associating these cities with pain and tragedy. They have only known a Congress that is unwilling to address gun violence or be moved even by the senseless murder of innocent children.

After car accidents, gun violence is now the second leading cause of death among young people. This is a staggering statistic, and my young constituents know it. They live in fear that their classmates, friends, family members, or neighbors could be the next target. But instead of sitting on the sidelines, young Americans have marched, mobilized, and found purpose.

Today, their collective voices reverberated across the Halls of Congress as the House, for the first time in decades, answers their calls for commonsense gun safety measures.

I am proud to support legislation that will strengthen our background check system to help keep dangerous weapons away from dangerous people.

By passing these commonsense measures, we are finally taking concrete steps to defend the lives of these young Americans and guarantee them a safer future.

As chair of the Future Forum, I thank every young leader who has helped us get to this historic moment. We hear your pleas. We value your activism. And we will keep fighting with you to end gun violence once and for all.

□ 1615

NO MORE

(Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, after the Parkland shooting, high school students in my district told me a heartbreaking truth. They didn't believe that Congress cared about their lives or their future. Sadly, I understood why.

Compacency defined the Republican Congress' position on gun violence. They did nothing after moviegoers were slaughtered in Aurora, kindergartners were murdered in Newtown, and after one of our own colleagues, Congresswoman Gabby Giffords, was shot doing her job as a U.S. Representative.

After 46 people were gunned down at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, I sat on this very floor in protest. My colleagues and I sat in solidarity with a very clear but somber message: No more. No more moments of silence. No more inaction while Americans had senseless deaths due to gun violence. No more would the entirety of solutions to gun violence be tweets with our thoughts and prayers.

It has been 2 years since the sit-in and, finally, the inaction has come to an end. Thanks to the brave survivors, the students, the advocates, and the family members, we have been able to pass commonsense gun safety.

Today is a new day, and we will continue this fight.

HONORING THE 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AND RECOGNIZING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the majority leader and all of those persons in leadership who make it possible for us to have these opportunities.

I am especially proud to be here tonight because we have two resolutions that will be presented. These two resolutions have been presented before. One is H. Res. 154. This resolution is one that honors and praises the NAACP, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The second is H. Res. 155. It is a Black history resolution.

It is interesting to note that the NAACP was founded during Black History Month. The NAACP was founded February 12, 1909. The NAACP has a proud history, and I will say more about it in just a moment.

Next, I would like to talk for a brief moment about the resolution that we have for Black History Month.

Black History Month didn't start out as Black History Month. The Honorable Carter G. Woodson initiated what was called Negro History Week. Negro History Week was a time for us to acknowledge the accomplishments of African Americans, at that time called Negroes. We have metamorphosed through many titles, many names, from Negroes to African Americans.

Black History Month was something that Mr. Woodson found to come into being in 1976. This was done by President Joe Ford. As it has been designated as Black History Month, we have celebrated it as such across the length and breadth of this Nation.

Carter G. Woodson was a person with great vision. He obviously knew that in 1926, when this was initially brought to the attention of the public, there was not a good likelihood that you would be able to have a Black History Month. But he knew that, if you can start someplace, you might finish in a greater place. So he started in 1926 with Black History Week, and it has metamorphosed into a month.

You and I know that every day is a day that we should celebrate all history, and Black history is no exception. I am not a person who believes that we should have Black History Month forever. I think that Black history, properly incorporated and celebrated within American history and world history, would be more than enough. But today, we are honored to celebrate Black History Month and the NAACP as an organization that was founded during Black History Month.

I would like to say just a few words about this NAACP resolution in terms of the first time we brought it to the floor of the Congress of the United States of America.

When we brought it to the floor the very first time, the cosponsor of the resolution was Mr. Henry Hyde, and the person who controlled the time was Mr. JIM SENSENBRENNER. Mr. SENSENBRENNER, at that time, was the chairperson of the Judiciary Committee. I recall Mr. SENSENBRENNER standing